it is expected, will speedily settle dise Rio Grande river east of El Paso. Nicaragua has recently passed through wo revolutions, the party at first success ful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua canal were not molested. The canal company has, unfortunately, become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a channel communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question. Guatemala has also been visited by the

political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors, but the dissolution of its Legislature and the procamation of a dictatorship have been unattended with civil wars. An extradition treaty with Norway has

recently been exchanged and proclaimed The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the Senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY. Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration in Samoa. which, for some years previous, had been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy, consecrated by a century of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malietoa Laupepa as King of Samoa. The treaty provided for a foreign court of justices, a municipal council for the district of Apia, with a foreign President thereof, authorized to advise the King, a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part cost of the new government not met by the revenue of the islands. Early in the life of this triple protectorate the native dissensions it was designed to quell revived. Rivals defied the authority of the new King, refusing to pay taxes and de-manding the election of a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafe, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers, and in fulfillment of its treaty obigations, this government agreed to unite mensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed. Philadelphia war

before she the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgent Mataafe was defeated and a numper of his men killed. The British and German naval vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Mataafe and his dherents. The defeated chief and ten of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where they are held as prisoners, under the joint responsibility and cost of the three lowers. This incident and the events leadng up to it signally illustrate the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign pow-More than fifteen years ago this govern

put

accordingly

under orders

ment preferred a claim against Spain in behalf of one of our citizens for property seized and confiscated in Cuba. In 1886 the claim was adjusted. Spain agreeing to pay unconditionally as a fair indemnity \$1,500,-000. A respectful but earnest note was recently adressed to the Spanish government insisting upon prompt fulfillment of its Other claims long neglected obligation. preferred by the United States against Spain in behalf of American citizens for property confiscated in Cuba have been pending for many years.

At the time Spain's title to the Carolin Islands was confirmed by arbitration that government agreed that the right which had been acquired there by American missionaries should be recognized and respected. It is sincerely hoped that this pledge will be observed by allowing our missionaries, who were removed from Ponape to a place of safety by a United States war thip during the late troubles between the Spanish garrison and the natives, to return o their field of usefulness Santa Maria The reproduced caravel

built by Spain and sent to the Columbian exposition, has been presented to the United States in token of amity and in commemor ation of the event it was designed to cele brate. I recommend that, in acepting this gift. Congress make grateful recognition of the sincere friendship which prompted it. OUTRAGES IN TURKEY.

Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman Porte. The firing and partial destruction by an unrestrained mob of one of the school buildings of Anatolia College, established by citizens of the United States at Marsovan, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish government to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its officials, called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of reparation and punishment of the offenders. Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners secured and efficient protection guaran-

Information received of maltreatment suffered by an inoffensive American woman engaged in missionary work in Turkish Koordistan was followed by such representation to the Porte as resulted in the issuance of orders for the punishment of her assailants, the removal of a delinquent official, and the adoption of measures for the protection of our citizens engaged in mission and other lawful work in that

Turkey complains that her Armenian subjects obtain citizenship in this country, not to identify themselves in good faith with our people, but with the intention of returning to the land of their birth and there engaging in sedition. This complaint is not wholly without foundation. A journal published in this country in the Armenian language openly counsels its readers to organize and participate in movements for the subversion of Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces. The Ottoman government has announced its intention to expel from its dominions Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United States since 1868. The right to exclude any or all classes of aliens is an attribute of sovereignty. It is a right asserted, and, to a limited extent, enforced by the United States, with the sanction of our highest court. There being no naturalization treaty between the United States and Turkey, our minister at Constantinople has been instructed that, while recognizing the right of that government to enforce its declared policy against naturalized Armenians, he is expected to protect them from

unnecessary harshness of treatment. In view of the impaired financial resources of Venezuela, consequent upon the recent revolution there, a modified arrangement for the satisfaction of the awards of the late revisory claims commission, in progressive installments, has been assented to, and payments are being regularly made

thereunder The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana is yet unadjusted. A restoration of diplomatic intercourse between that republic and Great Britain, and reference of the question to impartial arbitration would be a most gratifying consummation. The ratification by Venezuela of the convention for the arbitration of the long-deferred claim of the Venezuelan trans-

portation company is awaited.

By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate Feb. 14, 1890, and by the House of Representatives on the 3d of April following, the President was requested to invite from time to time, as fit occasion may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the nd that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments, which connot be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration, and be peaceably adjusted by such means. April 8, 1890, the international American conference of Washington, by resolution, expressed the wish that all controversies between the republics of America and the nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the government of each nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable respense has been received from Creat Britain, in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view and expressing the hope that her Majesty's government will lend ready co-operation to the government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted. It affords me signal pleasure to lay the Parliamentary resolution before the Congress and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational

quarrels by Lonorable resort to arbitra-3. 1893, authorizing the President to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank in which foreign countries accred t their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have conferred upon their representatives at this capital, the

and peaccable settlement of international

accrediting the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title. like elevation of mission is announced by Russia and, when made, will be similarly met. This step fittingly comports with the position the United States hold in the famliy of nations.

During my former administration, I took occasion to recommend a recast of the laws relating to the consular service, in order that it might become a more efficient agency in the promotion of the intersets it was intended to subserve. The duties and powers of consuls have been expanded with the growing requirements of our foreign trade. Discharging important duties affecting our commerce and American citizens abroad, and, in certain countries exercising judicial functions, these officers should be men of character, intelligence and ability. Upon proof that the legislation of Denmark secures copyright to American citizens of equal footing with its own, the privileges of our copyright laws have been extended by proclamation to subjects of that country.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Spoilsmen and Overzealous Reformers Rebuked-Economy Urged. The continued intelligent execution of the civil-service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employes at free-delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty co-operation of the Postmaster-general, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system. I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the civil-service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also, what is even more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of

political life generally. The course of civil-service reform in this country, instructive and interesting, illustrates how strong a hold a movement gains upon our people which has underlying a sentiment of justice and right, and which at the same time promises better administration of their government. The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute book more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the part of the legislators; and it has lived, and grown, and flourished, in spite of the covert as well as open hostility of spoilsmen, and notwithstanding the querututed guardians. Beneath all the vagaries and sublimated theories which are attractsturdy common-sense principle, not only suited to this mundane sphere, but whose application our people are more and more recognizing to be absolutely essential to the most successful operation of their gov-

ernment, if not to its perpetuity It seems to me entirely inconsistent with the character of this reform, as well as with its best enforcement, to oblige the commission to rely for clerical assistance upon the clerks detailed from other departments. There ought not to be such a condition in any department that clerks hired to do work there can be spared to habitually work at another place, and does not accord with a sensible view of civil-service reform that persons should be employed on the theory that their labor is necessary in one department when, in point of fact, their services are devoted to entirely different work in another department. I earnestly urge that the clerks necessary to carry on the work of the commission be regularly put upon its roster, and that the system of obliging the commis sioners to rely upon the services of clerks belonging to other departments be discon-This ought not to increase the expense to the government, while it would certainly be more consistent and add greatly to the efficiency of the commission Economy in public expenditure is a duty that cannot innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, the familiarity of our people with immense accumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money diate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted, and a degenerate sense of official accountability, have led to growing extravagance in governmental appropriations. At this time, when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessities of life, and when forced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge, with all the earnestness at my command, that congressional legislation

people's burden of federal taxation. TARIFF REFORM.

The So-Called Wilson Bill Commended by the President.

limited by strict economy as to ex-

hibit an appreciation of the condition of

tne treasury and a sympathy with the

straitened circumstances of our fellow-cit-

izens. The duty of public economy is also

of immense importance in its intimate

and necessary relation to the task now in

hand of providing revenue to meet govern-

ment expenditures, and yet reducing the

After a hard strugggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly a duty-an opportunity to deserve gratitude of our fellow-citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After a full discussion our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hand of those who are

so solemnly pledged to do it. If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really servants of the people and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation.

While we should stanchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which, in justice and fairness, call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our government actually demand. Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform one of the most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The such a reduction would be palpable and substantinal, seen and felt by thousands, who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the weifare of the people. closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. while federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors. It is quite ob vious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products, resulting from this policy, not only confines the market for those products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manu facturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens. The interests of labor are certaiply, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The competition and active struggle

among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employes and distress in the homes of our workingmen. Even if the often-disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickto discover that their steady employ ment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much unpatriotic and unselfish work, and believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal-revenue taxation, will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, proof the government. The committee, after full consideration and to provide against a prary deficiency which may exist be-

fore the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, has wisey embraced in their plan a few additional internal-revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments. These new assessments are not only, but absolutely, just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reforms must inevitably fail.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Condition of the Treasury-Haste in New Legislation Unnecessary.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561.94, and its expenditures to \$459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs \$205,355,016.73 and from internal revenue \$161,027,623,93. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$421,856,711, an increase of \$52,453,907 over the preceding year. Importations free of duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447. The internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445.32.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$94,720,260.55, on manufactured tobacco \$31,869,711.74, and on fermented liquors \$32,-548,983.97. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,665,194, a decrease of \$182,612,954 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to \$108,680,844 and exceeding the amount exported during the previous year by \$58,-485,517. The sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was \$9,375,130.88, an increase over the preceding year of \$2,033,-053,09. It is estimated upon the basis of the present revenue laws that the receipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$430,121,365.38, and its expenditures \$458,121,365.38, resulting in a

deficiency of \$28,000,000. On the 1st day of November, 1893, amount of money tion, or not included in treasury holdings, was \$1.718,544,682, an increase for the year of \$112,404,947. Estimating our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned the per capita circulation was \$25.49. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$96,657,273 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$126,261,-

SILVER PURCHASES. The purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year aggregated 54,008,162.59 fine ounces which cost \$45,531,374.53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time the law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the 1st day of November, 1893, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces, which cost \$155,930,940.84. Between the first day of March, 1873, and the 1st day of November, 1893, the government purchased, under all laws, 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver, at a cost of \$516,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36,087,285. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was 6,977,098.39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost \$126,758,218. Our total coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of 997,280,875 pieces, valued at \$43,685,178.80, of which there was \$30,038,140 in gold coin, \$5,343,715 in silver dollars, \$7,217,220.90 in subsidiary silver coins and \$1,086,129 in

minor coins. During the calendar year 1892 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1.596,375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial coinage value of \$33,000,000, and 58,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of \$50,750,000 and of the coinage value of \$74. 989,900. It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to \$1,218,559,169, of which \$597,697,685 was gold and \$615,-861.484 was silver.

One hundred and nineteen national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1893, with a capital of \$11,230,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation and 158 suspended. Sixty-five of the suspended banks were insolvent, eighty-six resumed business and seven remain in the hands of bank examiners, with prospects of speedy resumption. Of the new banks organized forty-four were located in the Eastern States, forty-one west of the Mississippi river and thirty-four in the centra and Southern States. The total number of national banks in existence on the thirtyfirst day of October, 1893, was 3,796, having an aggregate capital of \$695,558,129. The net increase in circulation of these banks during the year was \$36,886,972.

DELAY ADVISED. The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time precisely what conditions will be brought about by the coinage, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary When, however, through this rebeen frightened into hoarding places is turned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, termined to be content with nothing less that a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise

The monetary conference which assembled journed to the 30th day of November, in the present year. The considerations just stated and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the reassembling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the President to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

I desire also, to earnestly suggest the

wisdom of amending the existing statutes

in regard to the issuance of government bonds. The authority now in the Secretary of Treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government, both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest. The Superintendent of through the Secretary of the Treasury, reports that, during the last fiscal year, there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these, 1,803 were not permitted to land under the limitations of the law, and 577 were returned to the countries from whence

they came by reason of their having bepublic charges. The total arrivals were 141,034 less than for the previous year. The Secretary, in his report, gives an account of the operations of the Marine Hospital service and of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases. The admonitions of the last two years, touching our public health, and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports, has invested the subject of national quaranting with increased strength. A more general acting promptly and directly everywhere and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and, at the same time, having due regard to the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

PENSIONERS AND INDIANS. The President Thinks Great Frauds Have Been Committed.

The Secretary of the Interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and interest. On the 30th day of June, 1893, there seventeen widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, the survivors of the war

21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3,892 survivors and widows of the Indian wars, 284 army nurses and 475,645 survivors and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, thich allows pensions or, account of the death and disability not chargeable to army service, was 459,155. The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payment on pensions allowed during the year amounted to \$33,756,549.98. This cludes arrears or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pensions dates and the time of actually granting the certificates.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet, as a requisite to its benefits, a disability must exist incapacitating applicants from "the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." Execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention, but toward the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended

The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the Commissioner suspended payment upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized, pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners, in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims, not-Withstanding apparent invalidity. This, I understand, is the practice which has for long time prevailed in the Pension Bureau, but, after entering upon these recent investigations, the Commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after a complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized

I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common, and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war fought for the preservation of the Union ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and reent developments by the bureau establish sion frauds. By no means the least wrong ione is to brave and deserving pensioners. who certainly ought not to be condemned to such associations. Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs hould not be accused of enmity or indiference to the claims of honesty. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was \$156,740.14. The Commissioner estimates that \$165,000,-000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

INDIANS AND THEIR LANDS. The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the government and which strongly appeal to the sense of justice and the sympathy of our people. Our Indians number about 248,000. Most of them are located on 161 reservations, containing 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Lands in several territories have been allotted to many of them. Such allotments have been made to 10,000 individuals during the fiscal car, embracing about one million eres. The number of Indian government schools opened during the year was 195, an increase f twelve over the preceding year. Of his total 170 were on reservations, of which eventy-three were boarding schools and ninety-seven were day schools. Twenty poarding schools and five day schools supported by the government were not loated on reservations. The total number of Indian children enrolled during the year as attendants of all schools was 21,138, an inrease of 1,231 over the enrollment for the previous year. I am sure that secular eduation and moral religious teaching must e important factors in any effort to save he Indian and lead him to civilization. believe, too, that the relinquishment of ribal relations and the holding of land in severalty may, in favorable conditions, aid his consummation. It seems to me, however, that allotments of land in severalty ought to be made with great care and cirumspection. If hastily done, before the ndian knows its meaning, while yet he has little or no idea of tilling a farm and no conception of thrift, there is great danger that a reservation life in tribal relaions may be exchanged for the pauperism of civilization, instead of its independence and elevation. The solution of the Indian problem de-

ends very largely upon good administraion. The personal fitness of agents and heir adaptability to the peculiar duty of earing for their wards is of the utmost mportance. The law providing that except special cases army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents, it is hoped, will prove a successful experiment There is danger of great abuse creeping nto the prosecution of claims for Indian depredations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description. The appropriations on account of the Indian Bureau for the year nding June 30, 1894, amount to \$7,954,962.99, a decrease as compared with the year preceding it of \$387,131.95

The vast area of land which, but a short ime ago, constituted the public domain is rapidly failing into private hands. It is ertain that in the transfer of the beneficent ntention of the government to supply from its domain homes to the industrious and worthy home seekers is often frustrated. Though the speculator, who stands with Office and those who, with their familles, are invited by the government to settle on the public land, is a despicable character, who ought not to be tolerated, yet it is difficult to thwart his schemes. The recent opening to settlement of the lands in the Cherokee outlet, embracing an area of 3,500,000 acres, notwithstanding the utmost care in framing the regulations governing the selection of locations, and notwithstanding the presence of United States troops, furnished us an exhibition, though, perhaps, in a modified degree, of the mad scramble, the violence and the fraudulent occupation which have accompanied previous openings of public land. I concur with the Secretary in the belief that these outrageous incidents cannot be entirely prevented without a change in the laws on the subject, and I hope his recommendation in that direction will be favorably considered. I especially commend to the attention of the Congress the statements contained in the Secretary's report concerning forestry. The time has come when efficient measures should be taken for the preservation of our forests from indiscriminate and remediless

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Large Deficit Owing to the General

Depression in Business. The report of the Postmaster-general contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the last fiscal year, and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public service. The business of the mails indicate with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in figancial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore, a larger discrepancy than usual between the postoffice feceipts and able result of the distressing stringency try during most of the time covered by the Postmaster-general's report. At a date dollars. It amounted, however, to more than five millions. At the same time, and under the influence of like anticipations, estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, which exhibited a surplue of revenue over expenditures of \$872,245.71, but now, in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the present Postmaster-general estimates that at its close, instead of a surplus, there will be a deficiency of nearly eight million dollars. The postoffice receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,896,933.16, and its expenditures to \$81,074,104.90. This postoffice leficiency would disappear or be immensely lecreased if less matter was carried free through the mails, an item of which is upward of three hundred tons of seeds and grain from the Agricultural Depart-Inited States on the 30th day-of June, 1893,

The total number of postoffices in the was 68,403, an increase of 1,284 over the preceding year. Of those, 3,360 were presiden-

preceding year. Forty-two free delivery offiwere added during the year to those already existing, making a total of 610 cities and towns provided with free delivery on June 30, 1893. Ninety-three other cities and towns are now entitled to this service under the law, but it has not been accorded them on account of insufficient funds to meet the expense of its establishment. I am of the opinion that the provisions of the present law permit as general introduction of this feature of mail service as is necessary or justifiable, and that it ought not to be extended to smaller communities than are now designated. The expense of free delivery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be more than \$11,000,000, and, under legislation now existing, there must be a constant increase in this item of expendi-

There were 6,401 additions to the domestic money-order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest increase in any year since the inauguration of the system. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 18,434. There were 13,-309,735 money orders issued from these offices, being an increase over the preceding year of 1,240,293, and the value of these orders amounted to \$127,576,433.65, an increase of \$7,509,632.58. There were also paid during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,903,-076.73. During the year 195 international money-order offices were added to those already provided, making a total of 2,407, in operation on June 30, 1893. The number of international money orders issued during the year was 1,055,999, an increase over the preceding year of 72,525, and their value was \$16,341,837.86, an increase of \$1,221,506.31 The number of orders paid was 300,917, an increase over the preceding year of 13,503, and their value was \$5,283,375.70, an increase of \$94,094.83. From these statements it appears that the total issue of money orders

and postal notes for the year amounted to \$156,821,348,24. The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery year of nearly 22 per cent. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$337,569.30, and the messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$256,592.71, leaving a profit to the government of \$80,976.59. The railway mail service not only add to the promptness of mail delivery at all

offices, but it is the especial instrumentality which puts the smaller and way places in the service on an equality in that regard with the larger and terminal offices. This branch of the postal service has, therefore, received much attention from the Postmaster-general, and though it is gratifying to know that is is in a condition of high efficiency and great usefulness, I am led to agree with the Postmaster-general that there is room for its further improvement. There are now connected to the postoffice establishment 28,324 employes who are in the classified service. The head of this great department gives conclusive evidence of the value of civil-service reform when, after an experience that renders his liable, he expresses the opinion that without the benefit of this system it would be impossible to conduct the vast business in

I desire to commend as especially worth f prompt attention the suggestions of th Postmaster-general relating to a more sensible and businesslike organization and better distribution of responsibility in department.

THE ARMY.

Little Use for Soldiers During th Year-Changes Suggested.

The Secretary of War reports that th strength of the army on the 30th day September last, was 25,778 enlisted men and 2,144 officers. The total expenditures of the department for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$51,966,074.89. Of this sum \$1,992 231.95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,377,828.35 for the suppozt of the military establishment, \$6,077,-003.18 for miscellaneous objects and \$20,518, 631.41 for public works. This latter sun iucludes \$15,296,876.46 for river and harbor improvements and \$3,266,141.20 for fortifications and other works of defense.

The total enrollment of militia of th several States was, on the 31st of October of the current year, 112,597 officers and en listed men. The officers of the army de tailed for the inspection and instruction of this reserve of our military force report that increased interest and marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the Department of Texas, where violations the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently lealt with by the troops, eliciting the warn approval of the civil and military authoriies of both countries. The operation of wise laws and the influence of civilization, constantly tending to relieve the country rom the dangers of Indian hostilities, to gether with the increasing ability of th states, through the efficiency of the Na tional Guard organizations, to protect their citizens from domestic violence, lead to the suggestion that the time is fast approaching when there should be a reorgan ization of our army on the lines of the present necessities of the country. This change contemplates neither increase in number nor added expense, but a redistribution of the force and an encourage ment of measures tending to greater e iciency among the men and improvement of the service. The adoption of battalior formations for infantry regiments, trengthening of the artillery force, th bandonment of smaller and unnecessar osts, and the massing of the troops mportant and accessible stations all prop se to promote the usefulness of the army In the judgment of army officers, wit law forbidding the re-enlistment of men after ten years' service has not proved its wisdom, and, while the arguments that led to its adoption were not without merit, the experience of the year constrains me to join in the recommendation for its repeal gun to attain complete results in the comprehensive scheme of sea coast defense and fortification, entered upon eight years ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintenance wil be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of construction and ordnance. current War Department will have twelve-inch guns, twenty ten-inch guns, and thirty-four eight-inch guns ready to be mounted on gun lifts and carriages and seventy-five twelve-inch mortars. In addition to the product of the army factory now completed at Watervliet, the government has contracted with private parties for the purchase of one hundred guns of these calibres, the first of which should be delivered to the department for test before July 1, 1894. The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs, but to render these guns available for the purposes they are designed to meet emplacements must be prepared for them Progress has been made in this direction and it is desirable that Congress, by ade quate appropriations, should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of this nec After much preliminary work and exam-

nation in accordance with the require ments of the law, the board appointed to select a magazine rifle of modern type with which to replace the obsolete Springfield rifle of the infantry service completed its labors during the last year, and the work National Armory in Springfield. It is confilently expected that by the end of th current year our infantry will be supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world. The work of the projected Chickamauga and Chattaneoga National Park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its opening will be celebrated during the coming year. Over nine square miles of the Chickamauga battle field have been acquired, twenty-five miles of road have een constructed, and permanent tablets have been placed at many historical points while the invitation of the States to mark the positions of their troops participating in the battle has been very generally ac-The work of locating and preserving the lines of battle at the Gettysburg battle field is making satisfactory progress on the plans directed by the last Congress The reports of the Military Academy at West Point and the special schools for special instruction of officers show marked advance in the education of the army and a commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to fit themselves for the highest service to the

Under the supervision of Adjutant-general Robert Williams, lately retired, the Bureau of Military Information has become well established and is performing a service that will put in possession of the government in time of war most valuable in formation, and at all times serve a purpos of great utility in keeping the army advised of the world's progress in all matters pertaining to the art of war.

NAVY KEPT BUSY.

Many Vessels Sent to Scenes of Revolution-New Ships.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has

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to which attention is especially invited. During the past six months the demands for cruising vessels have been many and urgent. There have been revolutions call ing for vessels to protect American interests in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentina and Brazil, while the condition of affairs in Honolulu has required the constant presence of one or more ships. With all these calls upon our navy it became necessery, in order to make up a sufficient fleet to patrol the Bering sea under the modus vivendi agreed upon with Great Britain, to detail to that service one vessel from the fish commission and three from the revenue marine. Progress in the construction of new ves

sels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of armored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship build-ing. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of con-tractors to deliver armor as agreed. The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness. As a result of the experience acquired by ship builders, designers and material men, it believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid-fire guns, torpedoes and powder are being

promptly supplied. The following vessels of the new nav have been completed and are now ready for service: The double-turreted coast defense monitor Miantonomoh, the double-turreted coast defense monitor Monterey, the armored cruiser New York, the protected cruisers Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, Newark, San Francisco, Charleston, Atlanta, and Boston, the cruiser Detroit, the gunboats Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Machias, Castine and Petrel, the dispatch vessel Dolphin, the practice vessel Bancroft, and the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius. Of these the Bancroft, Machias, Detroit and have been placed during the current year.

The following vessels are in process construction: The second-class battle ships Maine and Texas, the cruisers Montgomer and Marblehead, and the coast defense mon tors Terror, Puritan, Amphitrite and Monadnock, all of which will be completed with in one year; the harbor defense ram Katahdina and the protected cruisers Columbi Minneapolis, Olympia, Cincinnati and Ral eigh, all of which will be completed prior to July 1, 1895; the first-class battle ship Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon which will be completed Feb. 1, 1896, and the armored cruiser Brooklyn, which will be completed by Aug. 1, of that year. It i also expected that the three gunboats authorized by the last Congress will be com-

pleted in less than two years. Since 1886 Congress has, at each sessio authorized the building of one or mor vessels, and the Secretary of the Navy presents an earnest plea for the continuance of this plan. He recommends the authorization of at least one battle ship and six torpedo boats. While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thore and efficient navy, I cannot refrain from the suggestion that Congress should careful take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of the treasury in considering th propriety of an appropriation at this tim

to begin new work. The method of employing mechanical la bor at navy yards through boards of labor and making efficiency the sole test by which laborers are employed and continued is pro ducing the best results, and the Secretary is earnestly devoting himself to its develo ment. Attention is invited to the state ments of his report in regard to the workings of the system.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Recommendation that the Fee System of Federal Courts Be Abolished. The report of the Attorney-general contains the usual summary of the affairs and proceedings of the Department of Justice for the past year, together with certain recommendations as to needed legislation on various subjects. I cannot too heartily indorse the proposition that the fee system as applicable to the compensation of United States attorneys, marshals, clerk of federal courts and United States commissioners should be abolished with as little delay as possible. It is clearly in the interest of the community that the business of courts, both civil and criminal, shall be as small and as inexpensively the seed division of the Department of Agconducted as the ends will allow. The system is, therefore, thoroughly vicious which makes the compensation of court officials depend upon the volume of such business, and thus creates a conflict between a proper execution of the law and private gain, which cannot fail to be dangerous to the rights and freedom of the citizen and an irresistible temptation to the unjustifiable expenditure of public funds. If, in addition to this reform, another was inaugurated, which would give to United States commissioners the final disposition of petty offenses within the grade of misdemeanors, especially those coming under the internal revenue laws, a great advance would be made toward more decent administration of the criminal law. In my first message to Congress dated Dec. 8, 1885, I strongly recommended these changes and referred somewhat at length to the evils of the present system. Since that time the criminal business of the federal courts and the expense attending it have enormously increased. pending in the Circuit and District courts

of the United States on the 1st day of July 1885, was 3,808, of which 1,884 were for viola tions of the internal revenue laws, while the number of such prosecutions pending on the 1st day of July, 1893, was 9,500, of which 4,200 were for violations of the internal revenue laws. The expense of the United States courts, exclusive of judges salaries, for the year ending July 1, was \$2,874,733.11, and for the year ending July 1, 1893, \$4.528,676.87. It is, therefore, apparent that the reasons given in 1885 for a change in the manner of amending the fed eral criminal law have gained cogéncy and strength by lapse of time I also heartily join the Attorney-general

in recommending legislation fixing degrees of the crime of murder within federal juris diction, as has been done in many of the of the government in cases where fina judgment is rendered against the sufficiency of an indictment or against the government upon any other question arising be fore actual trial; limiting the right of re view in cases of felony punishable only by fine and imprisonment to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and making speedy provisions for the construction of such prisons and reformatories as may be necessary for the confinement of United States convicts.

MORTON'S ECONOMY.

Reductions of Expenses in the Agricultural Department Commended. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of our citizens intimately concerned in agricult-

On the seventh day of March, 1893, there were upon the pay rolls 2,430 employes. This number has been reduced to 1,850 persons. In view of a depleted public treasury and imperative demand of the people for economy in the administration of their government the Secretary has entered upon the task of rationally reducing expenditures by eliminating from the pay rolls all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department. During the first quarter of the present year the expenses of the department aggregated \$345,876.76, as against \$402,012.42 for the corresponding period of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The Secretary makes apparent his determination to continue this rate of reduction by submitting estimates for the next fiscal year less by \$994,280 than those for the present year.

Among the heads of divisions in this department the changes have been exceedingly few. Three vacancies occurring from death and resignations have been filled by the promotion of assistants in the same divisions. These promotions of experienced and faithful assistants have not only been in the interest of efficient work, but have suggested to those in the department who

and makes a number of recommendations, | merit and devotion to duty are their best The amount appropriated for the Bureau of Animal Industry for the current fiscal year is \$850,000; the estimate for the ensuing year is \$900,000. The regulations of 1892, concerning Texas fever, have been enforced during the last year, and the large stock yards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasional local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle. While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the division of animal pathology, but the work ought to be extended in co-operation with local authorities until the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum. The number of animals arrivspected by bureau officers was 462,092, and the number from transatlantic countries was 1,297. No contagious diseases were

found among the imported animals. BRITAIN OUR BEST MARKET. The total number of inspections for export during the past fiscal year was 611,542. The exports show a falling off of about 25 per cent, from the preceding year, the decrease occurring entirely in the last half of the year. This suggests that the falling off may have been largely due to an increase in the price of American export cattle. During the year ending June 30, 1893, exports of inspected pork aggregated 20,-677,410 pounds, as against 38,152,874 pounds for the preceding year. The falling off in exports was not confined, however, to inspected pork, the total quantity exported for 1892 being 665,490,616 pounds, while in I join the Secretary in recommending that hereafter each applicant for the posi-

1893 it was only 527,386,695 pounds. tion of inspector or assistant inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry be required, as a condition precedent to his appointment, to exhibit to the United States Civil-service Commission his diploma from an established regular and reputable veterinary college, and that this be supplemented by such an examination in veterinary science as the commission may prescribe. The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, attained the enormous figure of \$800,000,000, in round numbers, being 78.7 per cent, of our total exports. In the last fiscal year this aggregate was greatly reduced, but, nevertheless, reached \$615,000,000, being 75.1 per cent. of all American commodities exported. A review of our agricultural exports with special reference to their destination will show that in almost every line the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland absorbs by far the largest proportion. Of cattle the total exports aggregated in value for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, \$26,000,000, o which Great Britain took considerable over \$25,000,000. Of beef products of all kinds our total exports were \$28,000,000, of which Great Britain took \$24,000,000. Of hog products the total exports were \$84,000,000, of which Great Britain took \$53,000,000. In breadstuffs, cotton and minor products like proportions sent to the same destination are shown.

The work of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture deals with all that relates to the economics of farming. The main purpose of its monthly reports is to keep the farmers informed as fully as possible of all matters having any influence upon the world's markets, in which their products find sale. Its publi cations relate especially to the commercial side of farming. It is therefore of profound importance and vital concern to the farmers of the United States, who represent nearly one-half of our population, and also of direct interest to the whole country, that the work of this division be efficiently performed, and that the information it has gathered be promptly diffused. It is a matter for congratulation to know that the Secretary will not spare any effort to make this part of his work thor-

oughly useful. A GROWING EXTRAVAGANCE. In the year 1839 the Congress appropriated \$1,000, to be taken from the Patent Office funds, for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds and for prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning riculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions. During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was \$66,548 61. The remainder of an appropriation of \$125,000 was expended in putting them up and distributing them. It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public money for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for grat tous distribution that from this would grew large appropriations for the purchase and distribution by members of Congress of ordinary seeds bulbs and cuttings which are common if all the States and Territories, and everywhere easily obtainable at low prices. In each State and Territory an agricultural experiment station has been established ment with and test new varieties of seeds; and yet this indiscriminate and wasteful distribution by legislation and legislators continues, answering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representatives are willing to remember them with gratuities at public cost.

Under the sanction of existing legislation there was sent out from the Agricultural Department during the last fiscal year enough of cabbage seed to plant 19,200 acres of land, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4,000 acres, beet seed enough to plant 2,500 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 7,800 acres, sufficient cucumber seed to cover 2,025 acres with vines, and enough muskmelon and watermelon seeds to plant 675 acres. The total quantity of flowers and vegetable seeds thus distributed was contained in more than nine million packages, and they were sufficient, if planted, to cover 89,596 acres of land.

In v.ew of these facts this enormous expenditure without legitimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished. Anticipating a consummation so manifestly in the interest of good administration, more than \$100,000 has been stricken from the estimate made to cover this subject for the year ending July 30, 1895; and the Secretary recommends that the remaining \$35,000 of the estimate be confined strictly to the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds, and that these be distributed through experimenting stations. Thus the seed will be tested, and after the test has been completed by the experiment station the propagation of the useful varieties and the rejection of the valueless may safely be left to the common

sense of the people. -In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved GROVER CLEVELAND.



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